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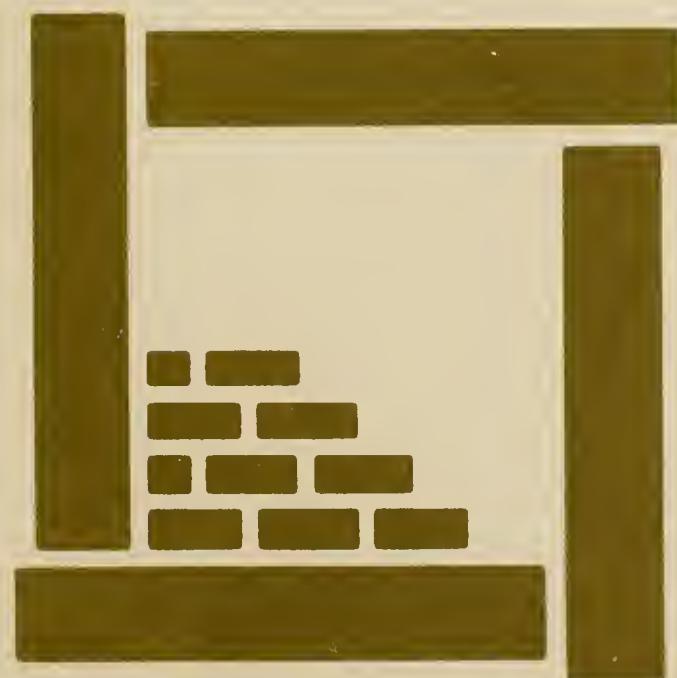
Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-21

INDUSTRY SERIES

Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1791



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The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.



FINAL REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES

1982

Census of
Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28
Changed October 1986

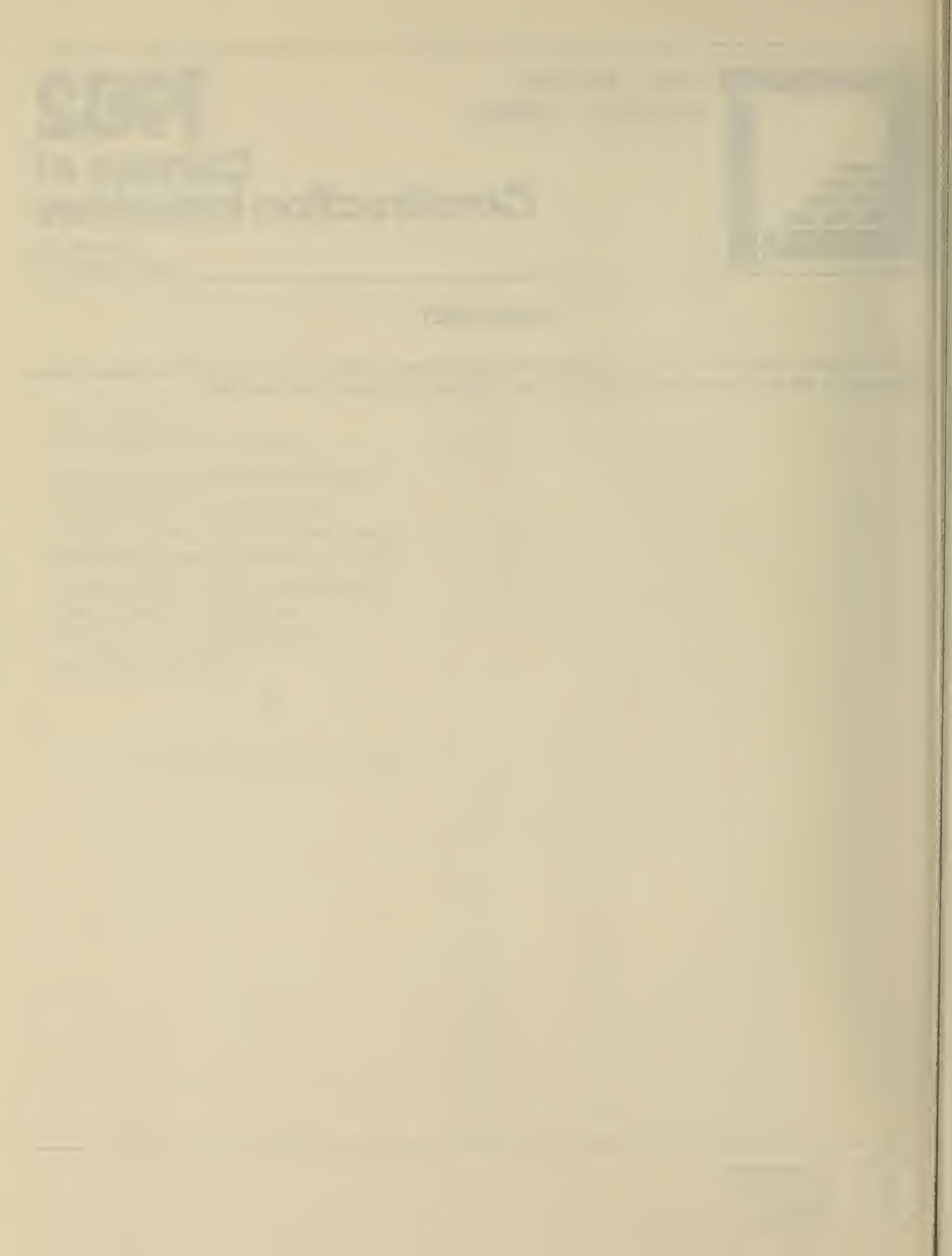
CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series CC82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



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1982

Census of

Construction Industries

CC82-I-21

INDUSTRY SERIES

Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors

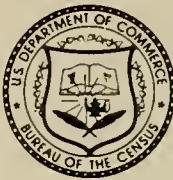
Industry 1791

Issued November 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce
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Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
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CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries. Primary direction of the program was performed by Shirley Kallek, Associate Director for Economic Fields (until May 1983), Charles A. Waite, her successor, and Michael G. Farrell, Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses (until August 1984), and John H. Berry, his successor.

This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division under the general direction of Leonora M. Gross, Chief. Alan I. Blum, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall management of the census of construction industries. He guided the planning and implementation of the project and coordinated activities with other divisions.

A. William Visnansky supervised the preparation of this report. Barbara J. Hadden, Edward R. Glover, Otto G. Ricci, Marie Rustin-Sanhueza, and Shirley M. Baker made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems.

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Systems and procedures for mailout, receipt, correspondence, data input, industry classification, other clerical processing, administrative record processing, and quality control, along with the associated electronic computer programs, were developed in the Economic Surveys Division, W. Joel Richardson, Chief.

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ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00068-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum x_i / p_i}{n_c}$$

$$i = 1$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Firms

General—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

Qualifications to the nonemployer data—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is

defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ‡ Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By specialization in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during the year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1	5	6		
New structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, payments for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2	1	5	6		
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9					8
Other employees—March	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year	2					
Number in business during the year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly	2, 9	9				
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels—payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2	1	5	6		
Construction workers	1, 2	1				8
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages	12					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts	2		5	6		
Construction receipts, total	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts ²	2					
Net construction receipts	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental payments:						
Total	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment	2					
For structures	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Storage capacity for fuels ³	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

³Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.

Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors

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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the erection of structural steel, the placing of concrete reinforcement and structural iron work, and the erection of metal storage tanks. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 3,705 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$3.6 billion, of which \$3.5 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$308 million, leaving net construction receipts of about \$3.2 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$2.4 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$904 million for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$62.5 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

²Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 39 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 89 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed an increase of 31 percent from 1977 to a total of 62 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$1.3 billion. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 19.3 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 21.5 million hours.

Payments of \$271 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 2,100 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982								
	Number of establish- ments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†	
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States	3 705	61 588	52 645	1 291 214	1 056 082	80 596	3 540 666	3 233 092	
Alabama	74	1 298	1 132	17 993	14 923	2 059	51 633	45 023	
Alaska	14	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	
Arizona	74	1 132	962	24 486	19 736	1 501	65 487	61 644	
Arkansas	30	362	308	6 441	5 059	546	19 030	18 422	
California	368	6 960	5 594	158 393	122 381	7 443	522 585	488 463	
Colorado	64	811	693	16 279	13 353	1 158	44 206	41 484	
Connecticut	39	867	674	21 104	15 951	1 213	82 674	71 180	
Delaware	6	150	129	4 460	3 784	232	(D)	8 467	
District of Columbia	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	
Florida	246	3 581	3 078	63 677	52 392	4 822	167 130	154 467	
Georgia	87	1 237	1 099	24 924	20 677	1 854	55 466	53 361	
Hawaii	23	675	590	16 754	14 476	975	48 793	47 250	
Idaho	16	111	99	2 164	1 797	138	7 077	5 668	
Illinois	144	2 794	2 315	68 896	56 913	3 399	173 605	153 930	
Indiana	65	964	807	22 516	18 076	1 156	50 449	47 037	
Iowa	57	397	355	6 566	5 690	446	22 388	20 498	
Kansas	36	465	409	7 719	6 387	638	23 276	21 747	
Kentucky	39	592	483	11 653	9 692	839	30 876	29 275	
Louisiana	103	1 783	1 577	35 076	29 383	2 691	85 306	78 092	
Maine	*11	*65	(D)	721	691	*66	1 677	1 603	
Maryland	59	1 229	1 101	23 900	20 401	1 739	49 449	47 079	
Massachusetts	73	1 020	920	17 068	14 655	1 366	35 401	34 087	
Michigan	106	2 667	2 325	52 570	40 926	2 957	127 081	111 835	
Minnesota	48	1 107	1 001	26 145	23 316	1 412	48 318	46 582	
Mississippi	43	845	704	16 834	13 344	1 447	30 410	(D)	
Missouri	73	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
Montana	*13	160	152	(D)	(D)	208	(D)	(D)	
Nebraska	36	177	157	2 428	2 167	228	7 801	7 743	
Nevada	28	652	513	14 703	10 727	577	44 128	40 920	
New Hampshire	7	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
New Jersey	146	2 265	1 947	49 504	40 947	3 153	146 112	136 234	
New Mexico	13	237	209	4 822	4 191	325	11 395	9 804	
New York	192	2 496	2 108	59 347	49 809	3 725	173 935	153 592	
North Carolina	92	849	766	11 629	9 971	1 442	29 037	26 144	
North Dakota	32	160	121	2 690	2 064	223	12 502	10 691	
Ohio	138	2 371	2 009	57 805	48 456	3 135	141 943	129 353	
Oklahoma	84	1 080	929	21 232	16 774	1 327	59 919	54 098	
Oregon	29	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
Pennsylvania	103	4 663	4 147	112 005	95 875	5 998	313 922	258 739	
Rhode Island	17	241	213	4 571	3 956	319	9 078	8 589	
South Carolina	72	580	506	7 205	5 662	678	23 623	22 033	
South Dakota	5	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
Tennessee	88	1 371	1 194	22 229	17 776	1 699	64 308	58 913	
Texas	425	7 471	6 543	147 957	122 670	10 568	391 466	374 698	
Utah	51	434	367	9 213	7 380	579	39 437	36 477	
Vermont	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	
Virginia	69	1 098	915	23 113	19 079	1 530	74 049	70 313	
Washington	64	772	632	21 625	16 902	1 009	46 172	44 554	
West Virginia	23	374	329	7 515	6 578	442	19 311	(D)	
Wisconsin	54	502	406	10 501	8 452	620	24 599	22 858	
Wyoming	16	90	82	1 556	1 354	142	*6 858	6 308	

1982—Con.						1977			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment	
Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††					
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M		
2 378 184	966 037	307 574	83 397	68 895	893 180	47 188	1 803 301	1 184 420	1	1	1	U.S.	
34 088 (S)	12 815 (S)	6 810 (D)	1 246 (D)	3 100 (S)	12 808 (S)	1 569	51 177	30 419	7	5	6	Ala. Alaska	
41 290	22 122	3 842	1 201	834	12 867	466	27 243	12 907	9	5	14	Ariz.	
11 719	6 931	608	288	435	4 811	449	15 200	8 148	9	9	7	Ark.	
323 143	176 086	34 122	9 968	8 322	70 795	2 632	151 912	96 779	2	1	2	Calif.	
30 987	11 300	2 722	1 534	764	7 753	555	21 852	14 703	9	6	5	Colo.	
32 715 (D)	39 242 (D)	11 493 (D)	853	1 067	12 428 (D)	282	15 905	10 916	6	4	25	Conn. Del.	
108 045	49 035	12 662	3 977	3 171	28 682	2 154	61 439	34 107	—	—	3	D.C. Fla.	
44 071	13 042	2 105	1 260	3 081	19 933	1 276	29 087	24 989	7	7	6	Ga. Hawaii	
34 071 (D)	1 543	1 438	2 056	11 071	339	14 621	9 383	8	8	13	Idaho		
2 210 (D)	*1 409 (D)	*68	40	1 325	(D)	2 809	2 408	27	29	(W)	Ill. Ind.		
121 914	38 453	19 675	2 822	2 719	29 744	2 116	90 867	68 010	3	2	4		
37 503	11 750	3 411	1 483	842	10 767	1 075	39 169	29 366	4	2	2		
13 511	7 381	1 890	538	288	5 195	362	11 830	8 199	19	14	13	Iowa	
14 787	7 575	1 529	834	142	3 393	297	11 295	7 560	17	9	3	Kans.	
21 306	8 945	1 601	556	572	7 605	641	19 485	12 348	12	12	4	Ky.	
55 544	24 945	7 214	1 913	1 725	26 142	1 635	59 722	44 780	6	4	6	La.	
1 208	(D)	*74	15	*204	*885	(D)	(D)	800	42	37	46	Maine	
37 873	10 224	2 370	776	489	14 149	720	23 805	18 225	8	5	12	Md.	
26 211	8 779	1 314	1 356	755	7 910	720	18 742	12 922	12	11	16	Mass.	
84 852	29 197	15 246	4 866	2 956	24 029	1 616	74 362	46 908	2	3	3	Mich.	
39 547	7 482	1 736	1 289	829	10 500	1 015	30 774	25 489	5	5	1	Minn.	
19 290	6 127	(D)	511	577	5 858	(D)	5 354	3 812	8	—	8	Miss.	
(S) (D)	(S) *3 072	(S) *58	(S) 135	(S) 31	(S) *388	(S) 2 325	(S) 885	25 426	15 549	—	—	(W)	Mo. Mont.
4 812	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	*3 474	1 554	10	—	49	Nebr.	
30 363	(S)	3 208	975	720	7 540	167	6 154	5 111	10	7	9	Nev.	
	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	*29	*823	*606	—	—	—	N.H.	
106 669	32 246	9 878	4 072	1 921	18 999	2 275	63 039	37 664	5	4	4	N.J. N. Mex.	
8 357	(D)	1 591	(D)	(D)	3 186	(D)	(D)	(D)	8	8	—	N.Y.	
122 164	35 684	20 343	3 743	2 302	26 294	1 760	65 541	38 390	4	4	5	N.C.	
20 052	6 850	2 892	536	423	5 849	639	17 975	10 679	12	13	19		
6 360	4 463	1 811	283	199	3 693	116	4 970	3 725	27	30	31	N. Dak.	
78 589	53 227	12 590	4 533	2 496	32 525	2 313	99 076	64 220	4	3	3	Ohio	
40 668	16 236	5 821	941	3 025	19 195	729	25 239	16 445	9	6	13	Okla. Oreg.	
209 603	51 751	55 183	6 729	1 896	60 567	7 742	366 002	217 904	2	1	2	Pa. R.I.	
7 278	(D)	488	323	115	1 456	134	3 724	3 375	12	10	8		
16 791	6 224	1 590	790	966	8 755	926	26 359	(D)	21	13	23	S.C. S. Dak.	
(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)	1 562	1 232	—	—	—	Tenn.	
58 042	19 870	5 395	1 515	1 167	14 259	1 118	33 422	26 933	5	5	3		
281 735	102 879	16 768	10 028	9 345	83 636	3 726	107 469	77 511	3	2	3	Tex.	
25 254	11 631	2 960	576	752	7 447	351	14 623	8 980	7	3	7	Utah	
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	Vt.	
50 948	24 851	3 736	1 849	1 930	11 712	1 032	31 981	23 876	9	6	29	Va.	
36 059	9 521	1 618	1 474	851	7 715	777	30 373	23 655	6	5	3	Wash.	
11 320	6 999	(D)	402	375	4 092	307	15 569	9 034	10	—	24	W. Va.	
16 382	7 452	1 741	475	796	7 486	338	10 255	7 358	8	7	12	Wis.	
3 925	*2 445	*550	*226	61	2 138	(D)	3 745	2 023	38	40	39	Wyo.	

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year	3 705	2 592	2 760	1 944	2	3	4	4
Number of establishments in business at end of year	3 603	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	725	732	934	953	8	9	8	10
All employees**	61 588	47 166	58 137	41 515	1	1	2	1
Construction workers:								
March	51 042	35 862	45 679	33 163	1	1	2	1
May	52 355	41 138	47 078	37 025	1	1	2	1
August	55 758	44 432	52 770	40 003	1	1	2	1
November	50 354	42 106	52 778	36 677	1	1	3	1
Average	52 645	40 911	49 983	36 936	1	1	2	1
Other employees:								
March	8 904	6 000	7 944	4 602	1	1	2	1
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	19 311	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	20 183	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	21 500	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	19 601	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	80 596	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	1 291 214	673 768	637 949	323 070	1	(W)	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	1 056 082	556 462	534 094	277 136	1	(W)	1	1
Payroll, other employees	235 132	117 307	103 855	45 936	1	1	1	1
First quarter payroll, all employees	296 023	140 704	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	271 384	157 225	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	199 158	82 023	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	72 226	75 202	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	3 649 796	1 882 433	1 496 417	753 797	1	1	1	1
Total construction receipts	3 540 666	1 803 301	1 457 836	731 914	1	1	1	1
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	2 062 687	972 088	899 234	431 860	1	1	1	2
Land receipts ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	109 130	79 133	38 581	21 899	1	(NA)	2	2
Net construction receipts†	3 233 092	1 709 473	1 385 610	704 454	1	1	1	1
Value added††	2 376 184	1 184 420	1 012 890	551 110	1	1	1	1
Selected payments	1 273 611	698 013	483 527	202 692	1	1	2	1
Materials, components, and supplies ²	903 529	574 784	411 301	175 169	1	1	2	2
Construction work subcontracted to others	307 574	93 828	72 226	27 471	1	2	3	3
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	62 508	29 402	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	9 331	5 312	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	3 259	1 109	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	45 221	19 536	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	4 695	3 446	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	83 397	40 058	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	64 903	32 822	34 134	17 349	1	1	2	3
For structures	18 494	7 236	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	57 650	27 858	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	16 080	8 253	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	3 814	1 828	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	37 755	17 778	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	3 540 666	1 803 301	1 457 836	731 914	1	1	1	1
Government owned	604 653	331 237	489 990	239 919	2	1	1	3
Privately owned	2 936 012	1 472 064	967 846	491 994	1	1	2	1

¹Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

²For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

³Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

**Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll:
1982 and Earlier Census Years**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	648 963	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	68 695	51 652	45 797	25 310	2	1	3	2
New	53 424	38 853	36 976	21 274	2	1	3	2
Used	15 271	12 799	8 821	4 036	5	2	5	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	24 478	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	693 180	386 758	273 928	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	81 403	37 485	28 979	(NA)	1	1	3	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	105 034	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	12 111	9 783	5 731	3 454	2	2	4	7
New structures and related facilities	10 388	7 401	4 627	2 708	3	2	5	4
Used structures and related facilities	1 722	2 382	1 104	746	6	3	4	11
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	2 450	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	114 694	59 730	53 678	(NA)	2	2	3	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	8 900	2 810	3 812	(NA)	3	2	7	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	543 929	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	56 584	41 869	40 066	21 856	2	1	4	3
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	43 036	31 452	32 349	18 566	2	1	3	1
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	14 111	11 293	(NA)	(NA)	5	2	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	13 548	10 417	7 717	3 290	6	2	5	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	22 027	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	578 486	327 029	220 250	(NA)	1	1	3	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	72 503	34 675	25 167	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	3 705	2
Total construction receipts	3 540 666	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	776	11
Total construction receipts	1 351 335	1
Inventories ¹ :		
End of 1982, total	76 186	1
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	13 667	(W)
Amount of LIFO reserve	7 559	(W)
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	62 519	2
End of 1981, total	73 195	7
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	14 647	(W)
Amount of LIFO reserve	6 480	(W)
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	58 548	9
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	2 929	2
Total construction receipts	2 189 331	1

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—									1,000 employees or more
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees		
1982											
Number of establishments	3 705	1 402	849	736	483	154	62	16	1	1	
All employees**	61 588	2 680	5 701	9 948	14 574	10 622	9 271	8 791	(D)	(D)	
Payroll, all employees	1 291 214	35 084	92 881	175 571	308 571	241 655	217 268	220 184	(D)	(D)	
Construction worker hours (thousands)	80 596	3 274	6 731	12 044	18 627	14 478	12 825	12 614	(D)	(D)	
All business receipts	3 649 796	144 377	270 198	531 791	854 361	701 876	1 147 193	(D)	(D)	(D)	
Total construction receipts	3 540 666	142 364	265 388	518 349	829 218	658 839	585 850	540 657	(D)	(D)	
Net construction receipts†	3 233 092	130 959	247 422	463 323	770 019	603 733	544 290	473 345	(D)	(D)	
Value added††	2 376 184	85 078	167 011	320 010	566 697	455 953	398 139	383 295	(D)	(D)	
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	966 037	47 893	85 220	156 755	228 464	190 816	256 887	(D)	(D)	(D)	
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	307 574	11 405	17 966	55 026	59 198	55 106	41 560	67 312	(D)	(D)	
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	83 397	3 120	5 432	12 620	20 880	20 036	9 698	11 611	(D)	(D)	
Capital expenditures, other than land	68 695	2 475	6 466	12 036	16 558	14 457	12 048	4 654	(D)	(D)	
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	693 180	30 033	58 138	107 634	171 118	136 059	109 051	81 146	(D)	(D)	
1977											
All employees**	47 166	2 472	3 444	6 775	10 992	8 142	5 087	3 511	6 743	(D)	
Total construction receipts	1 803 301	89 820	120 253	233 506	407 118	285 736	224 602	127 116	315 151	(D)	
Value added††	1 184 420	51 987	69 684	154 310	269 670	212 547	164 057	262 166	(D)	(D)	
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	1	5	5	4	2	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	-	
Net construction receipts†	1	6	6	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	-	
Capital expenditures, other than land	2	13	13	8	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	-	

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—										\$10,000,000 or more
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 to \$19,999,999	
1982												
Number of establishments	3 705	(S)	277	404	866	673	521	419	176	75	50	
All employees**	61 588	(S)	420	1 077	4 446	6 061	7 852	11 800	9 904	6 676	13 100	
Payroll, all employees	1 291 214	(S)	3 537	10 431	53 151	91 320	141 829	253 968	218 290	169 237	348 470	
Construction worker hours (thousands)	80 596	(S)	441	1 032	4 949	7 201	9 555	15 827	13 374	9 680	18 360	
All business receipts	3 649 796	(S)	10 120	30 231	141 159	239 108	364 403	658 075	616 542	537 127	1 050 051	
Total construction receipts	3 540 666	(S)	9 810	30 039	139 781	235 050	354 283	635 603	594 373	520 916	1 017 903	
Net construction receipts†	3 233 092	(S)	9 183	27 451	132 896	217 701	332 782	594 408	550 245	475 876	889 769	
Value added††	2 376 184	(S)	6 429	19 435	91 900	151 274	234 873	440 271	425 484	332 676	671 832	
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	966 037	(S)	3 063	8 208	42 373	70 484	108 028	176 609	146 929	159 411	250 085	
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	307 574	(S)	627	2 588	6 885	17 349	21 501	41 194	44 128	45 040	128 134	
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	83 397	(S)	314	898	3 008	6 172	9 545	16 584	18 320	9 968	18 563	
Capital expenditures, other than land	68 695	(S)	251	827	2 972	5 746	9 079	12 565	14 908	11 632	10 640	
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	693 180	(S)	2 863	7 309	33 485	51 682	78 537	136 917	130 257	93 858	157 459	
1977												
All employees**	47 166	341	812	1 375	4 293	4 562	6 591	9 670	119 524	(D)	(NA)	
Total construction receipts	1 803 301	2 370	9 821	29 892	96 884	132 047	227 678	357 785	1946 826	(D)	(NA)	
Value added††	1 184 420	1 559	6 801	19 742	62 550	90 428	154 772	248 421	221 148	1379 001	(NA)	
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)												
All employees**	1	-	13	9	7	5	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	
Net construction receipts†	1	-	10	9	6	5	4	2	(W)	(W)	(W)	
Capital expenditures, other than land	2	-	40	24	15	12	11	3	(W)	(W)	(W)	

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

¹Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Total	New construction ¹	Maintenance and repair			
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1982						
Total construction receipts [‡]	3 540 666	3 093 540	447 125	1	1	2
Building construction						
Single-family houses	2 570 814	2 263 909	306 904	1	1	2
Single-family houses, detached	64 029	44 707	19 321	10	10	16
Single-family houses, attached	47 753	29 969	17 784	9	9	17
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	16 276	14 738	1 537	27	30	11
Other residential buildings	71 053	64 026	7 027	3	3	14
Office and bank buildings	75 682	65 516	10 166	3	3	8
Office buildings	822 859	781 890	40 968	1	1	3
Bank buildings and other financial institutions	731 238	697 551	33 686	1	1	4
Farm buildings	91 621	84 339	7 281	2	2	13
Industrial buildings and warehouses	39 850	35 434	4 415	11	13	6
Industrial buildings	1 025 226	843 494	181 731	1	1	2
Warehouses	853 614	688 918	164 696	1	1	2
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	171 611	154 576	17 034	3	3	6
Religious buildings	142 679	127 807	14 871	2	2	6
Educational buildings	28 810	26 701	2 108	2	2	7
Hospitals and institutional buildings	90 153	81 496	8 656	4	3	28
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	115 933	106 009	9 924	2	2	3
Other nonresidential buildings	44 353	42 446	1 907	2	2	4
	50 187	44 383	5 810	3	4	5
Nonbuilding construction						
Highways, streets, and related facilities	788 957	673 862	115 094	1	1	2
Bridges	110 014	98 203	11 811	2	2	2
Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities	20 388	17 538	2 850	5	5	(W)
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	26 440	22 684	3 755	8	8	8
Sewage treatment plants	71 659	66 926	4 732	1	1	9
Water treatment plants	39 984	36 741	3 243	2	2	14
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes	31 674	30 184	1 489	2	2	2
Power plants	164 280	111 853	52 426	1	2	2
Power plants, nuclear	148 300	135 016	13 283	(W)	(W)	2
Power plants, except nuclear	47 502	45 035	2 466	(W)	(W)	1
Other nonbuilding construction	100 798	89 980	10 817	1	(W)	2
	247 876	221 642	26 237	5	6	9
Construction work, n.s.k.	180 894	155 768	25 126	6	5	6
1977						
Total construction receipts [‡]	1 803 301	1 567 041	236 260	1	1	1
Building construction						
Single-family houses	1 165 977	1 002 723	163 254	1	1	1
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	22 865	19 919	2 946	10	10	20
Other residential buildings	38 589	36 805	1 784	7	7	6
Office and bank buildings	24 877	23 549	1 328	2	2	2
Farm buildings	127 849	121 291	6 558	1	1	5
	20 964	18 487	*2 477	13	13	42
Industrial buildings and warehouses	674 457	543 053	131 404	1	1	1
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	68 596	63 608	4 988	4	4	10
Religious buildings	19 677	18 774	903	2	3	3
Educational buildings	75 165	71 270	3 895	2	2	4
Hospitals and institutional buildings	67 236	62 191	5 045	1	1	1
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	13 665	13 033	632	1	1	3
Other nonresidential buildings	12 035	10 743	1 292	9	9	26
Nonbuilding construction						
Highways, streets, and related facilities	538 585	471 934	66 651	1	1	1
Bridges and elevated highways	16 857	16 327	530	6	5	23
Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities	82 089	72 295	9 794	1	1	5
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	16 685	15 484	1 201	6	6	13
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes	40 818	40 215	603	3	3	2
Power plants	76 315	45 200	31 115	2	3	(W)
Power plants, nuclear	107 802	105 474	2 328	(W)	(W)	10
Power plants, except nuclear	66 038	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
Other nonbuilding construction	41 764	(D)	(D)	1	-	-
	198 019	176 939	21 080	2	2	3
Construction work, n.s.k.	98 761	92 362	6 399	3	3	3

¹For this industry, data for additions and alterations were not collected separately. These data are included with "New Construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
				For all types	For specialized type			B	D	H	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
All establishments	3 705	61 588	1 291 214	3 540 666	1 728 178	3 233 092	2 376 184	307 574	1	1	1
Establishments not specializing by type	1 128	26 961	601 459	1 566 539	(NA)	1 436 960	1 067 793	129 579	1	1	1
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	2 576	34 627	689 755	1 974 127	1 728 178	1 796 132	1 308 391	177 995	1	1	2
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	200	800	11 117	40 712	36 709	37 014	19 276	3 698	11	11	27
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	82	359	5 782	19 287	19 287	17 859	10 093	1 428	15	13	31
90 to 99 percent specialization	49	121	1 488	5 188	5 057	4 829	2 172	358	26	33	28
80 to 89 percent specialization	44	227	2 503	11 143	9 019	10 046	4 824	*1 096	24	28	58
70 to 79 percent specialization	*18	*50	*776	*2 378	*1 786	*2 249	*1 315	*129	53	59	60
60 to 69 percent specialization	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
51 to 59 percent specialization	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE APARTMENTS											
All establishments specializing in type	49	428	7 344	38 136	27 946	(D)	19 382	(D)	15	5	-
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	10	135	2 499	3 508	3 508	3 335	3 118	*173	23	18	52
90 to 99 percent specialization	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
80 to 89 percent specialization	*2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
70 to 79 percent specialization	*11	88	1 507	(D)	(D)	(D)	10 062	(D)	34	-	-
60 to 69 percent specialization	24	132	1 864	5 215	3 157	5 062	3 611	153	34	27	29
51 to 59 percent specialization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAREHOUSES											
All establishments specializing in type	102	1 064	17 698	45 817	33 970	42 982	31 453	2 834	9	10	16
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	32	280	4 725	10 399	10 399	9 890	7 504	509	23	19	20
90 to 99 percent specialization	*8	*55	612	*2 581	*2 337	(D)	789	(D)	57	67	-
80 to 89 percent specialization	8	107	2 160	3 426	2 817	(D)	3 225	(D)	19	18	-
70 to 79 percent specialization	19	160	2 150	7 921	5 750	7 213	3 947	708	28	25	24
60 to 69 percent specialization	21	262	5 168	13 230	7 997	12 945	9 924	285	17	13	(W)
51 to 59 percent specialization	13	200	2 883	8 259	4 668	7 608	6 062	651	22	21	31
FARM BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	54	364	6 683	35 069	34 006	33 676	19 470	*1 393	17	13	64
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	40	165	1 611	8 986	8 986	7 719	3 940	*1 267	33	35	71
90 to 99 percent specialization	*7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
80 to 89 percent specialization	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
70 to 79 percent specialization	*6	*36	*258	*1 590	*1 113	*1 590	*768	-	56	60	-
60 to 69 percent specialization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 to 59 percent specialization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	716	10 405	207 146	586 631	504 631	512 559	378 961	74 072	2	2	3
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	424	5 828	107 271	316 752	316 752	273 101	193 678	43 651	3	2	5
90 to 99 percent specialization	84	576	11 589	30 799	28 120	26 952	19 189	3 846	8	8	12
80 to 89 percent specialization	50	888	18 849	46 591	38 123	40 971	32 114	5 620	6	5	6
70 to 79 percent specialization	44	849	17 219	44 413	32 162	40 471	31 956	3 942	6	5	4
60 to 69 percent specialization	72	1 647	40 152	112 741	70 116	99 215	76 972	13 526	3	2	1
51 to 59 percent specialization	42	616	12 065	35 334	19 355	31 848	25 051	3 486	9	7	6
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	206	6 912	160 121	433 295	351 726	399 238	291 929	34 057	3	1	2
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	74	2 004	40 918	133 339	133 339	122 750	80 457	10 589	5	2	5
90 to 99 percent specialization	13	714	18 165	31 679	29 684	(D)	27 601	(D)	3	2	-
80 to 89 percent specialization	25	1 248	35 739	73 245	60 267	69 498	58 607	3 747	1	1	1
70 to 79 percent specialization	49	1 443	31 557	96 283	69 827	89 787	64 392	6 496	5	3	(W)
60 to 69 percent specialization	36	1 240	26 854	81 177	49 185	68 458	47 020	12 718	8	2	1
51 to 59 percent specialization	8	263	6 887	17 571	9 421	(D)	13 850	(D)	7	3	-
STORES, RESTAURANTS, PUBLIC GARAGES, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type	78	1 108	17 219	38 892	33 515	37 376	25 720	1 515	13	7	5
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	40	581	10 007	21 518	21 518	20 284	14 297	1 234	12	9	4
90 to 99 percent specialization	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
80 to 89 percent specialization	*7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
70 to 79 percent specialization	9	94	1 957	4 183	2 943	4 067	2 848	*116	18	20	47
60 to 69 percent specialization	*8	146	2 113	5 117	3 099	5 117	3 907	-	31	17	-
51 to 59 percent specialization	*12	*194	*1 389	*3 306	*1 903	*3 239	*1 736	*67	49	43	45
HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	31	286	5 740	13 030	10 293	12 482	8 538	548	16	19	26
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	12	100	1 522	4 218	4 218	4 044	2 829	*173	22	20	41
90 to 99 percent specialization	*4	*28	(D)	*883	*795	(D)	*560	(D)	51	62	-
80 to 89 percent specialization	*7	*43	821	*2 028	*1 665	*1 924	1 388	*104	52	49	53
70 to 79 percent specialization	3	53	(D)	1 660	1 249	(D)	1 227	(D)	(W)	(W)	-
60 to 69 percent specialization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 to 59 percent specialization	4	62	1 714	*4 241	*2 365	*4 059	2 532	*182	36	41	55

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receiptst	Value added††	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—				
				For all types	For specialized type			B	D	H		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H	
HIGHWAYS, STREETS, AND RELATED FACILITIES												
All establishments specializing in type	53	632	12 014	29 554	28 549	28 784	19 640	790	11	8	10	
Establishments with—												
100 percent specialization	37	282	4 810	15 660	15 660	14 993	8 582	667	16	13	12	
90 to 99 percent specialization	4	74	1 998	4 350	3 938	(D)	4 070	(D)	(W)	(W)	—	
80 to 89 percent specialization	*4	*97	*1 307	2 974	2 433	2 974	2 013	—	46	34	—	
70 to 79 percent specialization	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	
60 to 69 percent specialization	*6	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	
51 to 59 percent specialization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BLAST FURNACES, PETROLEUM REFINERIES, AND CHEMICAL COMPLEXES												
All establishments specializing in type	78	2 426	49 714	140 136	134 887	130 072	101 892	10 064	4	2	2	
Establishments with—												
100 percent specialization	46	1 878	37 768	110 282	110 282	100 639	78 721	9 643	2	1	1	
90 to 99 percent specialization	*15	193	3 363	6 979	6 682	6 851	4 909	328	37	25	19	
80 to 89 percent specialization	8	200	5 067	(D)	(D)	(D)	12 535	(D)	5	—	—	
70 to 79 percent specialization	*5	119	3 304	(D)	(D)	(D)	5 433	(D)	15	—	—	
60 to 69 percent specialization	4	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	
51 to 59 percent specialization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
POWER PLANTS, EXCEPT NUCLEAR												
All establishments specializing in type	24	1 083	25 419	64 542	45 881	62 063	49 389	2 479	3	1	2	
Establishments with—												
100 percent specialization	10	305	7 384	16 420	16 420	(D)	14 667	(D)	(W)	(W)	—	
90 to 99 percent specialization	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	
80 to 89 percent specialization	*4	85	2 128	3 083	2 491	3 050	(D)	(S)	31	15	—	
70 to 79 percent specialization	4	95	3 106	6 007	4 346	(D)	(D)	(D)	(W)	(W)	—	
60 to 69 percent specialization	3	313	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(W)	—	—	
51 to 59 percent specialization	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
United States	3 705	52 645	80 596	51 042	19 311	52 355	20 183
Alabama	74	1 132	2 059	1 152	505	1 108	504
Alaska	14	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Arizona	74	962	1 501	939	348	1 043	416
Arkansas	30	308	546	303	131	320	137
California	368	5 594	7 443	5 553	1 816	5 459	1 849
Colorado	64	693	1 158	735	274	713	313
Connecticut	39	674	1 213	664	291	659	299
Delaware	6	129	232	153	65	128	60
District of Columbia	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	246	3 078	4 822	3 146	1 264	3 136	1 184
Georgia	87	1 099	1 854	1 056	423	1 154	494
Hawaii	23	590	975	571	225	554	233
Idaho	16	99	138	44	*16	82	29
Illinois	144	2 315	3 399	2 123	769	2 348	868
Indiana	65	807	1 156	687	256	779	275
Iowa	57	355	446	261	88	341	113
Kansas	36	409	638	380	154	378	134
Kentucky	39	483	839	457	208	521	233
Louisiana	103	1 577	2 691	1 608	679	1 640	720
Maine	*11	(D)	*66	*63	*18	(D)	*13
Maryland	59	1 101	1 739	1 100	415	1 185	461
Massachusetts	73	920	1 366	779	246	903	337
Michigan	106	2 325	2 957	2 269	789	2 098	687
Minnesota	48	1 001	1 412	1 083	389	1 007	357
Mississippi	43	704	1 447	583	289	638	320
Missouri	73	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Montana	*13	152	208	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	36	157	228	77	*28	136	*46
Nevada	28	513	577	655	169	505	140
New Hampshire	7	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
New Jersey	146	1 947	3 153	1 675	696	1 963	775
New Mexico	13	209	325	237	94	198	77
New York	192	2 108	3 725	1 903	832	2 081	884
North Carolina	92	766	1 442	810	352	731	347
North Dakota	32	121	223	113	52	118	50
Ohio	138	2 009	3 135	1 840	690	1 661	706
Oklahoma	84	929	1 327	897	322	948	345
Oregon	29	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Pennsylvania	103	4 147	5 998	3 804	1 370	4 364	1 521
Rhode Island	17	213	319	247	112	258	87
South Carolina	72	506	678	545	186	559	173
South Dakota	5	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Tennessee	88	1 194	1 699	1 291	443	1 104	409
Texas	425	6 543	10 568	6 851	2 669	6 607	2 816
Utah	51	367	579	285	115	323	133
Vermont	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Virginia	69	915	1 530	797	351	913	387
Washington	64	632	1 009	659	247	562	223
West Virginia	23	329	442	211	77	332	112
Wisconsin	54	406	620	335	130	387	146
Wyoming	16	82	142	*72	*29	97	44

¹Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—												Location of establishment
Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			Location of establishment
H	I	J	K													
55 758	21 500	50 354	19 601	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U.S.
1 240 (S)	567 (S)	1 021 (S)	481	7	6	7	7	9	8	7	7	6	7	6	7	Ala. Alaska
994	388	823	348	9	6	9	7	11	8	7	7	10	13	10	11	Ariz. Ark. Calif.
345	149	262	128	9	9	9	10	6	10	9	10	10	10	10	11	
6 016	2 013	5 260	1 764	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	
697	286	605	264	9	8	9	10	10	11	10	10	9	6	6	6	Colo. Conn.
731	342	631	279	5	6	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	D.C. Del.
103 (D)	47 (D)	127 (D)	59 (D)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Fla.
3 211	1 193	2 770	1 179	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	
1 155	501	1 005	435	7	7	7	8	7	6	7	8	6	6	6	9	Ga. Hawaii
606	254	627	260	6	7	5	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	12	11	Idaho
167	67	79	25	26	22	27	42	32	33	32	23	23	18	18	35	Ill. Ind.
2 526	933	2 204	626	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	
903	315	830	308	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	
396	129	407	115	20	15	15	19	15	17	22	19	33	33	23	Iowa	
434	165	435	183	17	15	13	14	18	15	19	18	19	19	18	Kans.	
577	217	371	160	12	14	11	14	14	17	13	15	15	13	15	Ky.	
1 580	695	1 394	595	6	6	6	7	6	6	5	6	6	7	7	7	La. Maine
*55	*15	*85	*16	-	43	48	59	-	56	42	51	41	41	41	50	
1 126	422	960	439	6	6	6	5	7	7	9	7	10	10	7	7	Md. Mass.
1 088	423	904	358	12	6	14	13	13	9	16	10	13	13	13	9	
2 468	769	2 419	711	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3 Mich.
969	345	937	320	5	5	6	8	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	Minn. Miss.
747	399	629	437	7	6	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	5	5	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mo. Mont.
201	65	187	60	11	6	-	-	-	-	13	11	14	14	12	12	
*219	*86	168	*66	35	39	31	52	33	41	42	46	38	38	50	Nebr.	
462	147	420	120	11	6	8	9	12	8	9	7	15	9	9	Nev.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.H.	
2 089	876	2 049	805	5	4	4	5	8	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	N.J. N. Mex.
194	78	203	76	6	5	6	6	8	8	9	8	7	7	6	6	
2 382	1 070	2 045	938	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	N.Y. N.C.
778	376	735	365	11	12	13	14	11	14	12	13	12	12	12	12	
118	63	129	57	26	31	27	34	27	39	26	40	24	24	24	35	N. Dak.
2 319	679	2 182	658	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	3	Ohio
836	303	1 007	355	9	6	7	9	7	8	8	9	9	16	16	14	Okla. Oreg.
4 436	1 605	3 932	1 500	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Pa. R.I.
202	70	138	47	14	16	17	18	11	16	13	19	19	20	20	28	
474	162	440	156	22	17	24	16	22	19	25	22	22	22	21	S.C. S. Dak.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1 208	447	1 172	399	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	Tenn.
6 496	2 697	8 104	2 365	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	Tex.
461	182	377	147	7	7	7	9	6	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	Utah
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vt. Va. Wash. W. Va. Wis. Wyo.
1 011	415	920	378	6	6	8	8	8	9	10	10	11	10	10	10	
752	324	548	213	6	5	5	7	8	7	5	5	8	9	9	9	
454	147	317	105	11	13	14	23	10	15	9	12	12	12	12	17	
423	159	455	183	7	8	6	12	6	6	9	10	9	10	9	12	
*81	*32	77	*36	39	40	42	45	32	35	47	54	54	39	50	50	

Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/1977 (col A÷F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—									
	Construction receipts for work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State													
		Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E
United States	3 540 666	3 566	2 784 220	1 754	756 445	1 803 301	96.3	1	1	1							
Alabama	48 240	69	32 143	40	16 097	71 427	-32.5	5	6	4							
Alaska	17 767	9	16 726	*6	*1 041	(D)	(D)	3	(W)	43							
Arizona	59 946	74	55 347	17	4 599	27 667	116.7	5	6	(W)							
Arkansas	20 056	30	14 787	42	5 269	13 254	51.3	11	12	27							
California	551 851	366	508 518	44	43 332	171 747	221.3	1	1	2							
Colorado	58 853	64	40 220	26	18 633	30 489	93.0	4	7	(W)							
Connecticut	80 027	33	57 621	44	22 405	30 804	159.8	4	5	1							
Delaware	18 330	6	(D)	15	(D)	14 923	22.8	5	—	—							
District of Columbia	13 283	1	(D)	26	(D)	9 894	34.3	2	—	—							
Florida	174 109	243	155 413	51	18 696	58 872	195.7	3	3	1							
Georgia	54 195	87	44 783	49	9 411	36 009	50.5	8	10	1							
Hawaii	49 987	21	48 043	8	1 943	16 678	199.7	6	7	16							
Idaho	8 318	16	6 952	23	1 366	9 722	-14.4	29	35	23							
Illinois	171 733	139	115 259	44	56 474	123 696	38.8	2	2	1							
Indiana	91 387	63	43 359	63	48 028	51 786	76.5	1	2	1							
Iowa	26 623	55	21 316	21	5 307	15 302	74.0	12	15	(W)							
Kansas	23 244	36	15 582	55	7 662	15 738	47.7	6	9	8							
Kentucky	72 910	37	27 195	60	45 714	22 415	225.3	4	12	1							
Louisiana	135 626	99	78 598	49	57 027	77 123	75.9	2	4	1							
Maine	2 781	*11	1 612	10	1 168	1 180	135.7	20	34	1							
Maryland	35 431	51	24 808	46	10 622	35 830	-1.1	6	9	3							
Massachusetts	63 007	72	32 661	48	30 345	23 867	164.0	7	14	2							
Michigan	98 297	105	89 014	21	9 282	98 299	—	5	5	(W)							
Minnesota	41 774	48	36 119	27	5 655	46 706	-10.6	6	7	13							
Mississippi	32 936	42	24 736	37	8 199	(D)	(D)	5	7	4							
Missouri	58 484	70	44 376	74	14 108	24 688	136.9	3	4	6							
Montana	13 843	*13	(D)	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	3	—	—							
Nebraska	15 477	36	7 754	14	7 723	8 186	89.1	18	36	(W)							
Nevada	48 980	28	41 420	17	7 560	8 168	499.7	6	7	(W)							
New Hampshire	8 383	7	6 065	19	2 318	3 204	161.6	8	(W)	27							
New Jersey	113 010	144	104 530	49	8 480	71 656	57.7	4	4	5							
New Mexico	11 527	13	9 692	19	1 835	6 000	92.1	8	9	8							
New York	190 768	190	156 054	101	34 714	91 718	108.0	3	4	6							
North Carolina	29 640	90	22 642	28	6 997	19 594	51.3	11	14	(W)							
North Dakota	15 251	32	11 931	7	3 319	9 918	53.8	21	27	(W)							
Ohio	151 519	134	121 556	47	29 963	93 426	62.2	2	3	2							
Oklahoma	66 786	78	50 327	46	16 459	21 852	205.6	5	6	2							
Oregon	38 077	24	34 747	5	3 330	10 023	279.9	(W)	(W)	(W)							
Pennsylvania	135 400	101	101 091	110	34 308	116 328	16.4	2	3	4							
Rhode Island	(D)	14	4 143	*4	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	17	—							
South Carolina	24 214	67	19 330	32	4 884	18 424	31.4	12	15	9							
South Dakota	*4 193	5	*3 248	15	945	3 104	35.1	41	53	5							
Tennessee	47 629	86	41 295	38	6 334	33 098	43.9	7	8	3							
Texas	422 520	381	343 838	77	78 681	114 659	268.5	2	3	1							
Utah	38 503	50	33 457	8	5 046	8 555	350.1	3	3	(W)							
Vermont	(D)	1	(D)	3	141	688	(D)	—	—	(W)							
Virginia	41 526	67	30 087	44	11 438	30 727	35.1	11	15	9							
Washington	49 345	58	38 371	17	10 974	30 940	59.5	5	6	(W)							
West Virginia	22 120	23	15 083	39	7 036	34 891	-36.6	2	3	4							
Wisconsin	25 097	52	21 111	14	3 986	11 836	112.0	7	8	(W)							
Wyoming	11 081	16	*6 427	44	4 653	4 930	124.8	26	44	6							

Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1962	1977
All kinds of business	3 649 796	1 882 433	1	1
General building contractor	14 242	61 996	19	5
Heavy construction contractor	18 429	36 263	8	2
Architectural steel contractor	161 168	81 286	4	4
Carpentry contractor	17 328	(NA)	4	(NA)
Concrete contractor	58 324	6 159	3	11
Glass and glazing contractor	7 096	5 607	4	2
Iron work contractor	37 994	42 010	5	2
Millwright	35 538	10 392	4	5
Roofing contractor	7 200	3 749	12	9
Sheet metal contractor	16 844	6 587	5	2
Siding contractor	11 923	6 033	6	4
Structural steel erection contractor	2 404 282	1 335 056	1	1
Reinforcement steel contractor	555 235	95 437	1	2
Manufacturing	29 582	15 912	5	6
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others	35 222	17 967	3	2
Retail trade	12 522	7 448	8	10
Wholesale trade	3 641	3 520	17	5
Other activities	223 226	145 009	37	4

Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	1962	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees**	16.6	18.2	21.1	1
Number of construction workers	14.2	15.6	18.1	1
Number of all other employees	2.4	2.3	2.9	1
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000..	348.5	259.9	231.1
Construction worker wages	do..	285.0	214.7	193.5
Other employee salaries	do..	63.5	45.3	37.6
All business receipts	do..	985.1	726.3	542.2
Total construction receipts	do..	955.7	695.7	528.2
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	do..	260.7	233.1	149.0
Construction work subcontracted to others	do..	83.0	36.2	26.2
Capital expenditures, other than land	do..	16.5	19.9	16.6
Gross book value of depreciable assets	do..	167.1	149.2	99.3
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees	do..	21.0	14.3	11.0
All business receipts	do..	59.3	39.9	25.7
Value added††	do..	38.6	25.1	17.4
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages	do..	20.1	13.6	10.7
Total construction receipts	do..	67.3	44.1	29.2
Construction worker hours	thousand..	1.5	(NA)	(NA)
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries	\$1,000..	26.4	19.6	13.1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees	.365	.374	.438	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	.273	.335	.282	1
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	.087	.052	.050	1
Capital expenditures, other than land	.019	.029	.031	2
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	.024	.022	(NA)	1

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
United States	16.6	21.0	1.5	67.3	.365	.273	.087	.019	.024
Alabama	17.5	13.9	1.8	45.6	.348	.248	.128	.060	.024
Alaska	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)
Arizona	15.3	21.6	1.6	68.1	.374	.338	.059	.013	.018
Arkansas	12.1	17.8	1.8	61.8	.338	.364	.032	.023	.015
California	18.9	22.8	1.3	93.4	.303	.337	.065	.016	.019
Colorado	12.7	20.1	1.7	63.8	.368	.256	.062	.017	.035
Connecticut	22.2	24.3	1.8	122.7	.255	.475	.139	.013	.010
Delaware	25.0	29.7	1.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
District of Columbia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	14.6	17.8	1.6	54.3	.381	.293	.076	.019	.024
Georgia	14.2	20.1	1.7	50.5	.449	.235	.038	.056	.023
Hawaii	29.3	24.8	1.7	82.7	.343	(D)	.032	.042	.029
Idaho	6.9	19.5	1.4	71.5	.306	(D)	*.199	.006	*.010
Illinois	19.4	24.7	1.5	75.0	.397	.221	.113	.016	.016
Indiana	14.8	23.4	1.4	62.5	.446	.233	.068	.017	.029
Iowa	7.0	16.5	1.3	63.1	.293	.330	.084	.013	.024
Kansas	12.9	16.6	1.6	56.9	.332	.325	.066	.006	.036
Kentucky	15.2	19.7	1.7	63.9	.377	.290	.052	.019	.018
Louisiana	17.3	19.7	1.7	54.1	.411	.292	.085	.020	.022
Maine	*5.9	*11.1	(D)	(D)	.430	(D)	*.044	*.122	.009
Maryland	20.8	19.4	1.6	44.9	.483	.207	.048	.010	.016
Massachusetts	14.0	16.7	1.5	38.5	.482	.248	.037	.021	.038
Michigan	25.2	19.7	1.3	54.7	.414	.230	.120	.023	.038
Minnesota	23.1	23.6	1.4	48.3	.541	.155	.036	.017	.027
Mississippi	19.7	19.9	2.1	43.2	.554	.201	(D)	.019	.017
Missouri	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Montana	*12.3	(D)	1.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	4.9	13.7	1.5	49.7	.311	*.394	*.007	*.050	.031
Nevada	23.3	22.6	1.1	86.0	.333	(D)	.073	.016	.022
New Hampshire	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
New Jersey	15.5	21.9	1.6	75.0	.339	.221	.068	.013	.028
New Mexico	18.2	20.3	1.6	54.5	.423	(D)	.140	(D)	(D)
New York	13.0	23.8	1.8	82.5	.341	.205	.117	.013	.022
North Carolina	9.2	13.7	1.9	37.9	.400	.236	.100	.015	.018
North Dakota	5.0	16.8	1.8	103.3	.215	.357	.145	.016	.023
Ohio	17.2	24.4	1.6	70.7	.407	.375	.089	.018	.032
Oklahoma	12.9	19.7	1.4	64.5	.354	.271	.097	.050	.016
Oregon	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Pennsylvania	45.3	24.0	1.4	75.7	.357	.165	.176	.006	.021
Rhode Island	14.2	19.0	1.5	42.6	.504	(D)	.054	.013	.036
South Carolina	8.1	12.4	1.3	46.7	.305	.263	.067	.041	.033
South Dakota	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)	(S)
Tennessee	15.6	16.2	1.4	53.9	.346	.309	.084	.018	.024
Texas	17.6	19.8	1.6	59.8	.378	.263	.043	.024	.026
Utah	8.5	21.2	1.6	107.5	.234	.295	.075	.019	.015
Vermont	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Virginia	15.9	21.1	1.7	80.9	.312	.336	.050	.026	.025
Washington	12.1	28.0	1.6	73.1	.468	.206	.035	.018	.032
West Virginia	16.3	20.1	1.3	58.7	.389	.362	(D)	.019	.021
Wisconsin	9.3	20.9	1.5	60.6	.427	.303	.071	.032	.019
Wyoming	5.6	17.3	1.7	*83.6	*.227	*.357	*.080	*.009	*.033

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Number of establishments in business at end of year—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

Employer costs for fringe benefits—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

All business receipts—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

Total construction receipts—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts".)

Receipts for work subcontracted in from others—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Net construction receipts—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Selected payments—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

Storage capacity for fuels—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

Selected purchased services—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

Fixed assets and depreciation—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value—acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

Value of inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (**operative builders**) were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.
- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

Location of construction work—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.

APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	1761	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES

APPENDIX C.

Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

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<input type="checkbox"/> Construction Industries	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing
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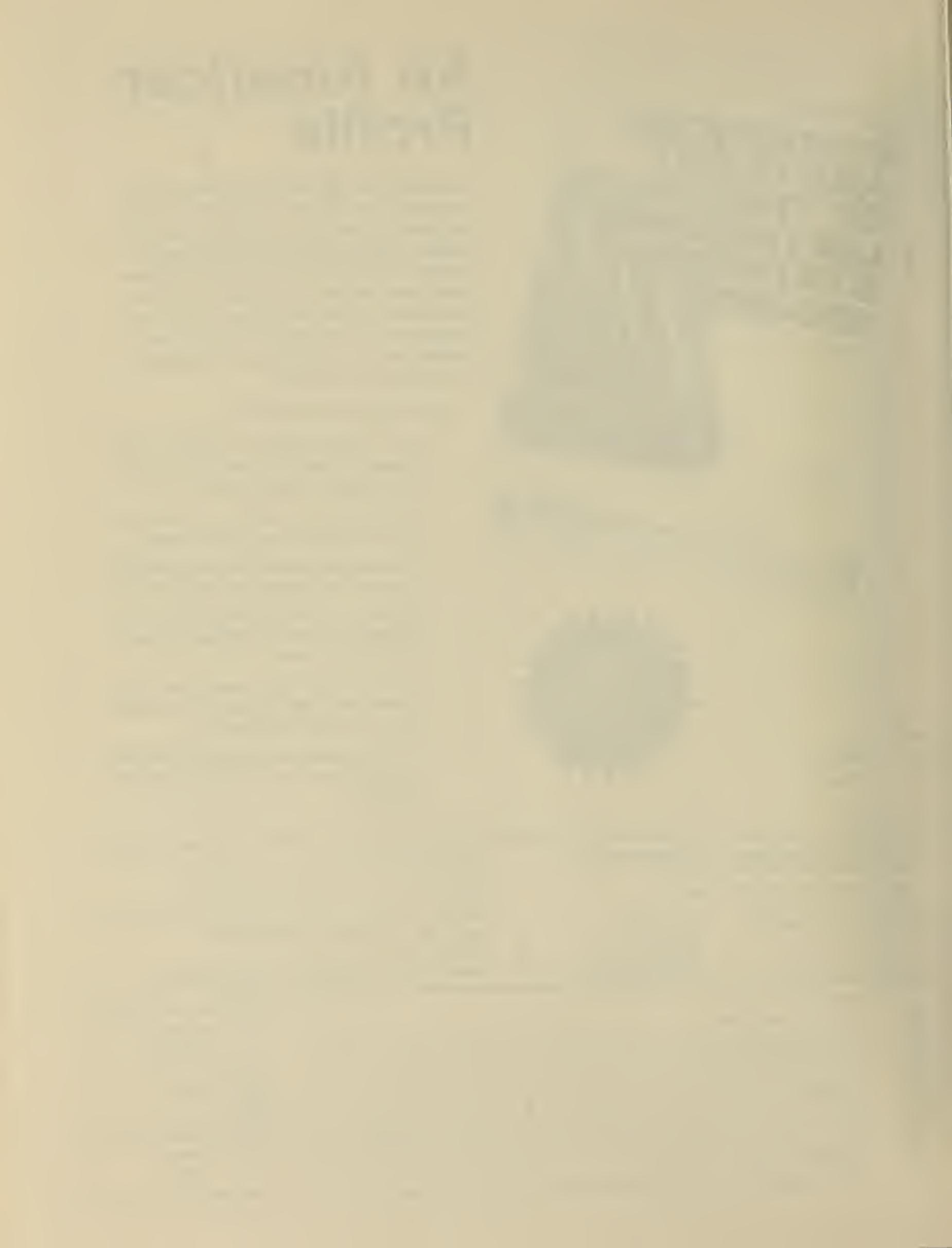
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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